

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

{ NO. 4,507.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.
J. H. BARBER.
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPT. 1848.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	MOON sets.	HIGH water.
9 SATURDAY,	5 41.6	19.1	30.4	36	
10 SUNDAY,	5 42.6	18.2	31.6	26	
11 MONDAY,	5 43.6	17.3	32.7	19	
12 TUESDAY,	5 44.7	16.4	33.8	12	
13 WEDNESDAY,	5 45.8	15.5	34.9	5	
14 THURSDAY,	5 46.9	14.6	36.0	0	
15 FRIDAY,	5 48.0	13.7	37.1	0	

FULL MOON, 13th day, 1h, 38m evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	12 P. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESTLEY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Just received, a large and extensive variety of Clothing of the latest styles and newest patterns, bought at the present low prices,—consisting of Men's Dress and Frock Coats, manufactured of the best German, French and English Cloths.—Also, Tweed Coats and Sacks of every quality and color. PANTS.—A large assortment, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Sattinets, &c. &c. VESTS, of black and fancy Satins, of various patterns and prices, and every other style adapted to the Spring trade.

BOYS CLOTHING,
in great variety and style.
ALSO—a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, together with large stock of furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., all of which may be found at the lowest cash prices at the

GREEN Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.
J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.
Newport, April 22, 1848.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK

WAREHOUSE,
NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store No. 25, corner of Broad and Spring streets, (formerly occupied by Geo. W. Babcock,) at the short notice, and on the most reasonable terms,—HARNESSES, of every description and price. TRUNKS, VALISES, RIDING BRIDLES. SADDLES, and in fact, everything which is called for in such an establishment.

REPAIRING

Of every kind, particularly attended to. And the smallest favors gratefully received.
WILLIAM H. STANHOPE.
January 15, 1847.—tf.

DOORS, SASHES, & BLINDS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale at his shop, Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street—Window Frames, Sashes, glazed and unglazed—Blinds, painted and unpainted—Doors of various kinds. Also a few HOT BED SASHES for raising early vegetables, which will be sold low.
New Windows exchanged for old.
Second-hand Sashes always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT.
Newport, March 11, 1848.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and excellent BUILDING LOT on the South side of Touro Street, and nearly opposite the Jews Synagogue.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND.
Newport, June 9, 1848.

FOR SALE

The following described REAL ESTATE, situated in this Town, late the property of **SANFORD BELL, Esq.**, viz:—
A LOT of Land fronting on Sherman street with the Stone Building, Sheds and fixtures thereon, together with all the apparatus and appurtenances thereunto belonging; consisting of Presses, Kettles, Candle Moulds, &c., in perfect order for an extensive OIL MANUFACTORY.
A lot of Land with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, fronting on Sherman street, directly opposite the Oil House.
A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a new barn and chaise house thereon.
A lot of Land with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Luther estate, fronting on Spring street, and the first Baptist Meeting House lot.
A lot of Land bounded on Spring and Broad streets, with the Stone Candle House, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Silas Ward.
A lot of Land bounded on Spring street, Broad street and Bull's gap, with the two story store &c. thereon, now occupied by William G. Ward, as a grocery.
A lot of Land called the Carr lot; bounded North on Sherman street, West by Winslow lot, South by Allen lot and East by a lot late of S. Bell.

PELEG CLARKE, Assignee of S. J. S. MUNRO, Bell & C. E. Bell.
Newport, June 12, 1847.—tf.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the art of the plumber, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Foundry, Copper Smith line or manufactured &c. est, most expeditious manner. He has for sale a very large and beautiful assortment of the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS, among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulic; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.
A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.
A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand for sale. All kinds of Job work executed with despatch.
A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House.
Nov. 20, 1847. **NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.**

TOBACCO, SNUFF, & SEGARS.
WM. C. LEMON, (of the late firm of John Anderson & Co.) would respectfully inform his friends, the public, and the patrons of the late firm of "John Anderson & Co.," that he continues to be found at the

OLD STANDS
No. 4 WALL AND 213 DUANE STREETS,
Where he manufactures, and offers for sale, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Snuffs of a quality unequalled in the market, put up in any style or quantity. He is also determined that the Store No. 4 Wall street (with which he has been identified for the last seven years) shall at all times be stocked with the choicest and best Havana made Segars, at wholesale and retail—Merchants, Hotel-keepers, and those purchasing for private use, are requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
W. C. LEMON,
No. 4, Wall and 213 Duane Streets,
August 11, 1848.—6m.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

WHICH he recommends with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very general, if not universal satisfaction and he assures the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they are perfectly safe, and will in an eminent degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article—they consist of—
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, &c.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant and valuable worm medicine.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Summer complaints or diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, and derangement generally of the stomach and bowels.
JAYNE'S SANTITIVE PILLS for liver complaints, jaundice, dyspepsia &c.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, for King's evil, white swellings, ulcers, scrofulous-cancreous and indolent tumors, goitre &c. The various diseases of the skin and all others originating from an impure state of the blood.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for promoting the growth of the hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance and removing scurf and dandruff.
JAYNE'S HAIR DYE, for changing the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn or perfect jet black, without staining the skin.
At wholesale and retail, by
R. R. HAZARD, Agent for Newport,
July 6.—1y.

CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING,
AT THE GLEN MILL.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally, that he has fitted up his mill in the best order for the above business, and he would invite those desirous of having such work done, to call and see samples of his work for themselves.—Wool taken in the grease or clean, or taglocks, or any refuge wool at the lowest prices. Stocking yarn or Carpet yarn, and Warp or Filling of all kinds, to order. Wool taken, carded and spun, and wove into flannel from 1/4 to a yard wide, either coloured or white. He will warrant all his work to give satisfaction; those wishing to have their wool worked into yarn or cloth, would do well to call on the subscriber, on the premises, at the Glen Mill in Portsmouth, R. I. If Wool may be left at BARBER & BOONE'S store in Newport, or at the mill. For further particulars call on
A. M. GILMOUR.
Portsmouth, April 14, 1848.—6m.

POET'S CORNER.

PAST MEMORIES.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

How thrills, once more, the lengthening chain
Of memory at the thought of thee!
Old hopes which long in dust have lain,
And boyhood lives in me!
I feel its glow upon my cheek,
Its fullness of the heart is mine,
As when I learned to hear thee speak,
Or raised my doubtful eyes to thine.

I hear again thy low replies,
I feel thine arm within my own,
And timidly again up rise
The fringed lids of hazel eyes
With soft brown tresses overblown,
And memories of sweet summer eyes,
Of moonlit wave and willow way,
Of stars, and flowers, and dewy leaves,
And smiles and tears more dear than they.

Ere this, thy quiet eye had smiled,
My picture of thy youth to see,
When half a woman, half a child,
Thy very artlessness beguiled,
And folly's self seemed wise in me;
I too can smile, when o'er that hour,
The lights of memory backward stream,
Yet feel the while that manhood's power
Is vain as thy boyhood's dream.

Years have passed on, and left their trace
Of graver care and deeper thought,
And unto me the calm, cold face
Of mankind, and to thee, the grace
Of woman's pensive beauty brought,
On life's rough blast, for blame and praise,
The school-boy's name has widely flown;
Thine, in the green and quiet ways
Of unobtrusive goodness known.

And wider yet, in thought and deed,
Our still diverging paths incline;
Thine, the Genevan's sternest creed,
While answers to my spirit's need
The Yorkshire peasant's simple line;
For thee, the priestly rite and prayer,
And holy day and solemn psalm;
For me, the silent reverend, where
My brethren gather, slow and calm.

Yet hath thy spirit left on me
An impress Time has worn not out,
And something of myself in thee,
A shadow from the past, I see
Lingering on thy way about;
Not wholly can the heart unlearn
That lesson of its better hours,
Nor yet has Time's dull footsteps worn
To common dust that path of flowers.

Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Directors of said Company have ordered an Assessment of ONE PER CENT on the amount of premium terms in said Office to pay sundry losses which have occurred in the present year.

WM. WILKINSON, Treas'r.
Section 17th of the Charter provides, that persons not paying their assessments in thirty days shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to the amount of their assessment and not paying in sixty days shall forfeit their Insurance.

The subscriber agent for the town of Newport and its vicinity will attend at the Counting-Room of **F. LAWTON & BROTHERS** during the usual hours of business to receive the above assessment until Saturday the 2d day of September, after which the expense of employing a Collector will be charged upon all that remains unpaid.
EDWARD W. LAWTON.
Aug. 12, 1848.

Charles Devens, Jr. COAL DEALER.

DEVENS' WHARF.
NEWPORT, R. I.
Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

Particular Notice.

ON a recent trip of the steamer Bay State from New York to Newport, was found in possession of a couple of Lads, a sum of money, supposed not honestly in their possession, which has been retained on board. Any person can have the same on producing satisfactory proof of ownership. A receipt from the Irish Emigrant Office was found with them, from which it may be inferred that it has been taken from some emigrants. For further information apply at the office of the Fall River Line, corner of Washington Street and Battery place or on board the boat.
New York, Aug. 12, 1848.—tf.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN, FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

No. 88 THAMES STREET.
GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c. &c., constantly on hand.
Dec. 11.

Chemical Olive Soap.

25 BOXES Merriam's premium chemical Olive Soap—said to be the best bar soap in the Union, just received and for sale at the Emporium, by
WILLIAM NEWTON.

PLAIN SHAMBRAY MUSLINS, a new article for Dresses. Also Light Prints, new patterns; Wide Scotch Diapers; Cheap Bleached Cottons from 3-4 to 6-4 wide. For sale by
JAMES H. HAMMETT.
June 17.

ELEGANT thin Dress Goods, Parasols, and Parasollets, received this week, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
May 27.

CRACKED Cocoa, and cocoa shells, for sale at
WM. NEWTON'S.

SELECTED TALE.

My Cousin Ellen.

I had a cousin, a clever, charming girl. She could dance gracefully, draw beautifully and play divinely; she was a most delightful companion, being both sensible and witty; and she could also perform any sort of household work. The latter she was compelled to do, for there was a large family of them. My aunt being unable to keep more than one servant, and my cousin Ellen being the oldest, a good deal of labor fell to her share. This she did not much mind, but always performed it cheerfully and well, only taking care that it should not be known among her acquaintance, fearing, if it were, she would lose the respect and consideration her superior address and accomplishment everywhere insured her; and as she was at all times seen dressed like a lady, and never at any occupation more useful than knitting, or knotting worsted work, no one suspected her of being able to do what she really did. I cannot say she was without lovers, for she was universally admired and sought; but somehow the young men seemed unanimously to set her down as a fine lady, and she had completed her twenty-second year without having an offer.—Her companions all marvelled that she should remain single so long; and I, among the rest, thought it very odd, that there was often an actual contention for her at a ball, yet no one wished to secure her as a partner for life.

Among our intimates was a gentleman distantly related to my husband, who I had often suspected, greatly admired my cousin Ellen, but still he made no proposal. By mere chance I ascertained that she regarded him with feelings more favorable than she had ever entertained for another; and as the match seemed so suitable, I resolved to find out what kept them apart. A long tete-a-tete I had one evening with the gentleman favored my design. After conversing for a time on various subjects, we began to talk of our female acquaintances, and in order to disarm suspicion, I purposely avoided mentioning Ellen's name.

"It is unaccountable to me, Philip," said I, "that you don't begin to look out for a wife; you know what an advocate I am for matrimony, and positively, if you become tance altogether."

"That is not my intention, I assure you," answered Philip, "and to speak the truth I have been seeking a wife for a long time past."

"Indeed! are you so impressed with your own excellence, that you cannot find a woman worthy of you?" I asked.

"Not so," replied Philip, "but I fear the woman I am most charmed with is not a fit wife for me. I cannot marry a merely fine lady, and yet I require an accomplished woman. My wife must be cultivated and polite, and I should like that she possessed personal charm; many such women I have known; but then she must be amiable, and though quite at home in the drawing room, she must also understand the details of housekeeping, the management of a family, the direction of servants, and if necessary, I should want her to take the servant's place."

"Why, it is a rare bird, indeed, that you require," said I, laughing, "I admire your modesty, young gentleman, I must confess, and supposing you were to find such a phoenix, what, may I ask, do you propose as an equivalent, or do you imagine your own pretty person, the privilege of bearing your name, and making the most of your income would constitute a fair exchange? What could you offer to induce such a rare piece of perfection to accept you for her lord and master?"

"What could I offer?" returned Philip with warmth; "Why, I could offer myself, not mind you, after the fashion of too many young men of the present day. I would bind myself to her body and soul. For such a woman I would toil like a slave, if it were necessary for such a woman I do not say I would die—that is tame; but for such a woman I would live; I would shield her from evil; I would lighten her every care; I would surround her with every comfort; in short, I would dedicate my whole existence to the promotion of her happiness."

"Gently, gently!" cried I; "moderate your transport, and tell me if you know any lady who approaches near the perfection you demand?"

"I know one," he replied slightly hesitating; "that I would give much to possess one or all of the requisites—some, I know she has, but the most essential I fear she wants. Listen to me, my friend. I am at present in flourishing circumstances; but how can I be sure they will continue? Now, I am resolved never to marry a woman who is not a thorough housekeeper. Accomplished beauties too often proved the ruin of their husbands and beside, I cannot afford to maintain an expensive establishment.—Now your cousin Ellen is the most lovable creature I ever beheld; but then she is not a fine lady, unable to exist without servants to wait on her!"

"By no means," I answered; "Ellen is as notable as she is accomplished and refined; everything in the house is under her direction, and the order you observe in their domestic arrangement."

"You surprise me!" exclaimed Philip; "may you surely jest. To confess the truth, I have, in order to discover her sentiments, sometimes hinted at the usefulness of a man's education; but she has so constantly shrunk from the subject, that I feared she was totally opposed to my views."

"Ha!" said I, this is Ellen's weak point; but come with me to-morrow, and pay her a morning visit. I promise you shall see her in all her glory."

Accordingly the next day we went together, and I desired the servant, who showed us into the parlor, not to say I had any one with me, but just to tell my cousin that I wished to speak to her, and was in haste. In two minutes down she came the very picture of good health and good humor.

"My dear cousin!" she said, not perceiving Philip; you are a privileged person, for you know I am invisible to company at this hour; what can you want—is it a new pattern, or have you come to help me toss the beds and sweep the rooms?"

At this moment her eye rested on the figure of Philip, reflected in the looking-glass; but finding herself fairly caught, she had too much self-respect to betray any confusion gracefully apologizing for her dishabille, which by the by, was most becoming, she entered easily into conversation and thus completed her conquest of the heart of poor Philip.

Six months after this incident, Philip and Ellen pronounced their vows at Hymen's altar, and I never heard that either of them found cause to repent.

Now let the young ladies be sure that Philip is not alone in dislike to fine lady wives; it is the feeling shared by the great number of his sex; indeed by all the sensible portion. As long as girls study only to excel in the lighter acquirements of female education, neglecting, nay despising, the useful and essential, let them not wonder at the large portion of our young men remaining unmarried. How can a man, with any fore-thought, but shrink at connecting himself with a woman who is ignorant of the commonest duties of a wife and mistress? Blind indeed must love have rendered him, who would take to his hearth and his bosom a being, whose chief recommendations are, that she can play and sing, and dance the polka, and entertain company; and this is the gross amount of requisites many candidates for matrimonial honors command. Such accomplishments are duly appreciated, and a reward for every day wear. Men will choose such partners in a quadrille, but not for wives.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HABITS.—Character is the substance—reputation the shadow only—sometimes longer and sometimes shorter. How important then, is care in the growth and formation of habits, since character is but a 'bundle of habits' that years have been picking up and combining, and when combined, you may annihilate the composition, but you cannot alter it. It is no easy matter to drop habits, even those that hang most loosely upon the outside. We have an attachment to them, or they have an attachment to us, which is not readily separated. They are like an old pair of shoes, which, though there are no advantages attending them, still they are easy, and we are loth to 'cast them off.' They are like an old hat, which though it has become unsightly, still sits comfortable to our head, and we dread the breaking of a new one.

COLORED TEA.—Professor Reid of New York calls attention to a deleterious article sold as green tea, which from its fine bright hue he suspected of being tinged with some coloring matter. Upon examination he found it to be painted tea. This is nothing new. The Chinese have long been in the habit of coloring the green tea intended for foreign markets, and they do it simply because ignorant purchasers imagining that the preference to that tea which presents the brightest green hue. The color is imparted, we believe, by drying the tea on copper plates instead of iron as is the general custom.

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The Cheraw Gazette states that, in addition to the advantages of the tomato for table use, the vine is of great value for food for cattle, especially for cows. It is said that a cow fed on tomato vines will give more milk and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance, than any other long feed ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised on a given quantity of ground planted in tomatoes than from any other vegetable known in the Southern country.—Farmers look out for this in the coming season.

ALL IN THE SUDS.—An insurrection amongst the women employed in the washing establishment in Neuilly, near Paris, took place on the 22d of July. The pretext was, that their employers endeavored to compel them to work twelve hours a day in place of seven. It required the presence of a considerable military force to restore order among them.

LONGEVITY.—The pastor of the South Church in Ipswich, a short time since called on a member of his society, Mrs. Kinsman, who was sick. This lady was ninety years old. In the room were a daughter aged seventy-five, and a son, aged seventy-three.

WOMAN.—It has often been remarked that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand; no heart like woman's heart; and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and the shadow rather than the light of the sad light that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone, sleepless the struggle of the gay dawn into the chamber of suffering—let him be appointed to this ministry, even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is more perfect, will tire; his eyes will close, and his spirit grow impatient of his dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undisturbed, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which, in spite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature and prove in one instance at least, manly weakness. But see a mother, a wife or a sister in his place. That woman feels no weariness, nor even forgetfulness. In silence, in the depth of night, she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified terms may express our meaning, joyously. Her ears acquire a blind man's instinct, and from time to time it catches the slightest stir or whisper, or the breath of the now more than loved one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her steps, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not awaken a mouse; if she speaks, her words are a soft echo of natural harmony most delicious to the sick man's ears; conveying all that sound can convey, of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus night after night she tends him, like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed; her eyes never winking; her mind never palls; her nature, that at all other times was weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity, herself forgotten, her sex alone predominant.

KILLING THE BUFFALO.—No animal requires so much killing as buffaloes. Unless shot through the lungs or spine, they invariably escape; and even when thus mortally wounded, or even struck through the very heart, they will frequently run a considerable distance before they fall. If, however, he keeps himself concealed after firing, the animal remains still, if it does not immediately fall. It is a most painful sight to witness the dying struggles of the huge beast.

The buffalo invariably evinces the greatest repugnance to lie down when mortally wounded, apparently conscious that when once touching mother earth, there is no hope left him. A bull, shot through the heart or lungs with blood streaming from his mouth, and protruding tongue, his eyes rolling, bloodshot, and glazed with death, braces himself on his legs, swaying from side to side, stamps impatiently at his growing weakness, or lifts his rugged and matted head, and helplessly bellows out his conscious impotence. To the last, however, he stands upright, and plants his limbs further apart, but to no purpose. As the body rolls like a ship at sea, his head slowly turns from side to side, looking about as it were, for the unseen and treacherous enemy who had brought him, the lord of the plains, to such a pass. Drops of purple blood spirt from his mouth and nostrils, and gradually the failing limbs refuse longer to support the ponderous carcass; more heavily rolls the body from side to side, until suddenly, for a brief instant, it becomes rigid and still; a convulsive tremor seizes it, and, with a low, sobbing gasp, the huge animal falls over on his side, the limbs extended stark and stiff, and the mountain of flesh is without life or motion.

Notwithstanding the great and wanton destruction of the buffalo, many years must elapse before this lordly animal becomes extinct. In spite of their numerous enemies, they will exist in countless numbers, and could any steps be taken, to protect them, as is done in respect to other game, they would ever remain the life and ornament of the boundless prairies, and afford ample and never-failing provision to the travellers over these otherwise desert plains.

Bustin's Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.
A correspondent says that on Thursday last a cart load of some chemical substance resembling grey sand, was thrown on Wallace street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, Spring Garden, which several hours afterward continued so hot that it ignited chips that were thrown into it.—Thomas Entiken, a lad between nine and ten years of age, in passing along that afternoon, stepped on it with both feet burning them almost to roasting. He ran screaming with pain to the nearest house, where Mrs. Eastlack applied an ointment to his feet, and took him home.

He has since been attacked with fever, and it is the opinion of Dr. Haines, who was called attend him, that his system has been poisoned. Four or five other persons were burned in the same manner. One, a female, fell upon her knee when it burned her feet, and was dreadfully injured. Dr. Haines is also attending another boy in Laurel street, whose feet were dreadfully burned, and is now suffering from a violent fever caused by the operation of the drug upon his system.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE
HIBERNIA.
LOSS OF THE BOSTON PACKET
"OCEAN MONARCH,"
AND 128 LIVES!

The Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock. She sailed for Boston at 11 o'clock same evening.

We are indebted to the Boston Mail Extra, of last evening for the following synopsis of her news.

The advices are to the 26th of August, seven days later.

ENGLAND.

The Chartists have created no farther serious trouble in England or Scotland.

IRELAND.

Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and now begin to be regarded with indifference not only by the English people but also by the Government.

The rebellion of 1848 is closed, and the Irish goals are now filled to repletion, very few leaders being at large.

The state trials have so far resulted in the conviction of but one of the chief leaders. John Martin of the Felon newspaper, was found guilty and has been sentenced to ten years transportation. In the case of O'Doherty, the second jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He is still confined. A special commission for the trial of O'Brien and the other captured insurgent leaders at Tipperary, will be immediately issued.

Now that the rebellion is over, the cry famine is beginning to be heard in unmistakable terms from all parts of this ill-fated country. The reports give but poor hopes of saving the great bulk of the potato crop.

The Packet ship Ocean Monarch burnt at Sea.—One of the most melancholy and awful disasters that ever took place, occurred near the port of Liverpool on the 24th ult., in the complete destruction, by fire, of the Boston Packet-ship Ocean Monarch, causing a most fearful sacrifice of human life, and an enormous loss of valuable property.

The Ocean Monarch left Liverpool at an early hour on Thursday morning. When about 8 miles to the eastward of the Great Ormehead, the utmost consternation was produced by an announcement that the ship was on fire,—and scarcely had the alarm been given, when she was in a complete blaze. Captain Murdoch received the first intimation of the fire from the steward, who came to him and said there was a great deal of heat coming up the ventilator. The captain immediately gave orders for the fire to be extinguished; but it was, alas, too late. The flames had begun to spread.

Husbands were thus severed from their wives and wives from their husbands, and children from both. Every moveable thing the poor creatures who had thrown themselves into the water, by which many were enabled to sustain themselves until assistance reached them. Among the number who were thus rescued, was Capt. Murdoch. The vessel went down at one o'clock, Friday morning.

The cargo consisted of 230 bales and cases of fine goods, 220 crates of earthenware, 96 tons salt, and about 600 tons iron and dead weight.

The freight, together with the passage money amounted to about \$18,000.

The number of souls on board the Ocean Monarch, was 377—out of which 222 were saved; of the passengers, 307 were in the steerage, 9 in first cabin; 16 in second cabin.

FRANCE.

Much apprehension continues to be felt in reference to the probability of another outbreak in Paris—and the occurrences of the week seem to show cause for the anxiety so generally expressed. The Social confederacy appears to have extensive influence amongst the operatives of Paris, Lyons, and other principal cities of France. Four of their journals have been pressed by a public decree, but still Proudhon Louis Blanc and others implicated in the former contests maintain their audacity, and the presumption strengthens daily that the Government, from a fear of consequences, are unwilling to proceed against them.

The Assembly has adopted the project of decree for the system of uniform postage. The proposed rate is 2d per quarter ounce for all distances.

The Government has expressed itself opposed to all confiscation of the property of the Orleans family—but as the possession of so great a fortune might confer a dangerous power, it is proposed to guarantee to the members of the family, on the security of the State, a monthly alms, in lieu of their revenues.

In Liverpool, much anxiety has been felt in Grain trade, owing to the prevalence of unfavorable weather, and the accounts of the spread of potatoe disease.

Prices of American flour advanced 2s 6d.

MURDER.—A negro 17 years of age, belonging to one Mr. Parker of Scriven, murdered his mistress a little more than a week ago, and also a white laborer, who was at the time sleeping on the piazza. All this occurred at early dawn, Mrs. P. being asleep with an infant in her arms. The only reason said to be alleged by the murderer for this horrid crime is that "they had made him angry." He has been tried, and is to be hung this day.—Savannah Rep. 25.

A House of ill-fame, in Halifax, N. S., in which a murder had been committed, was attacked by the soldiers and citizens, set on fire and burnt to the ground, while they cut the hose in pieces, brought to extinguish the flames.

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots out all the lines of beauty.

BY THE MAIL.

THE CAUSES OF IRISH MISERY.—OPPRESSION AND MISRULE.—"A Methodist Preacher" in the Christian Advocate and Journal, repelling the misapprehensions of a former correspondent of that paper; gives the following synopsis of the wrongs and woes against which Ireland is now contending:—

1. The British Government has confiscated nearly every acre of land on that beautiful island from the original native owners, and has bestowed them on favorites, generally non-resident foreigners. At one time, out of the 29,000,000 acres of which the island is composed, there was a confiscation of 12,634,711. At another time, 1,718,329. In this way the land has been wrested from those whose ancestors had held and cultivated it before the period of authenticated history, and has been given in large districts from 113,000 to 92,000 acres, down to smaller portions, so that according to the London Times of last month there are in all Ireland only about 8,000 proprietors of the soil in fee simple.

2. The proprietors, from caprice, taste, or misapprehensions of interest, do not cultivate more than two-thirds of their vast domains, for the cultivation of a small portion of them, in most instances, will bring them in a princely revenue. The remainder must then be preserved for pleasure grounds, hunting, or pasturage, so that, according to a recent survey, there is at this time 4,600,000 acres of good land that is unimproved.

3. As the system of tenantry can never develop the wealth and resources of any country, so of course, it has not done it in Ireland. The cultivator will not make permanent improvements, when he knows that his rent will be raised on him the next year on that very account. For this reason even the land which is cultivated yields far less than it would under another system.

4. Again, the rent which goes to the proprietors, their agents, and the middlemen, as they are technically called, amounts to about \$65,000,000 per annum, \$40,000,000 of which are sent off annually to absentee land lords, never to return to benefit the country in any form. This immense sum is an entire draught from the labor or the country, and must inevitably deplete any country almost to famine.

5. Once more; the Church, as established "by the present order of things."—Out of a population of 8,000,000 perhaps there is not even 600,000 who feel any interest in it, and scarcely any of this small portion belong to the producing class. Yet the labor of the country is obliged to support this Church in the enormous sum of about \$35,000,000 per annum. And according to an uncontradicted speech in Parliament, the "present order of things" forces, at the point of the bayonet, a nominal but legal parish to pay to the legal but nominal rector from \$3,000 to 20,000 for religious services, when in fact there has not been a sermon or a rector in some such here there is about \$100,000,000 to be raised by the labor of Ireland; for all property, in every country, is the fruit of labor. And the more that is taken from the laborer, the less he must have on which to live.

THE POTATO ROT, we are sorry to say, has, everywhere in this vicinity, again made its appearance. The wheat crop, also, so far as we can learn, throughout the county of Coos, and the northern part of the county of Grafton, is very much injured by the rust—some fields so much so as to be scarcely worth harvesting. One man in this county, from a field, which in ordinary seasons would yield 100 bushels, thinks that he shall get at most but 30 bushels, and that of an inferior quality.—N. H. Dem.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal, in giving an account of a slight accident on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, through the disarrangement of a switch, by which several passengers were frightened, and leaped from the cars when they were under considerable headway, says—"If they were as faithful in switching now-a-days, as they were when I was a school-boy, comparatively few accidents would happen."

TAKING IT COOLLY.—A young man was yesterday afternoon accosted on Broadway by a lady who keeps a boarding house in the vicinity, and to his surprise and mortification gently cooed. When the first blow was struck he attempted resistance, but the threatening of a by-stander checked his chivalry and induced him to coolly stand and receive what was called a genteel flogging. The cause was, that this youngster had been talking about the assailant and her house in a rather reckless manner. We noticed he had no sympathisers in the crowd that gathered round, and concluded from that, it was all right.—St. Louis Rep.

DANGEROUS RESTING PLACE.—At about ten o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Barker, an inhabitant of West Newton, heard a noise which sounded as if something had struck against a pole in front of his house. In a few minutes he heard a groan, which was repeated several times. Fearing that some one was in trouble, Mr. Barker got his lantern and went out, when he found a four horse team at a stand-still in front of the house. A stake of the wagon had got entangled with the pole, which had caused the horses to stop. At first no driver could be found, but he was afterward discovered dead drunk on the ground, with his head just ahead of the front wheel. He had fallen from his seat, passing between the thrall-horses and the team, and it the post and stake had not stopped the wagon, he would probably have been crushed to death. His hat was gone, and one of the hind wheels had been chained, probably by some persons in the town below. After a while, the drunken man roused up, and said that he belonged to Natick, and that he had come down with a load of wood. His narrow escape from a dreadful death should warn him to beware of the grog shops upon such occasions.—Boston Traveller.

FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival here on Saturday, of the schooner Jane Elizabeth, from Vera Cruz the 17th inst., we have received the Arco Iris to the date of her departure.

The late Insurrection.—Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit, and is now with the Indians at Sierra Gordo. Positive information regarding this fact has reached the Government, and El Monitor says he is endeavoring to stir up a war of Castes in the country. All the states, through their respective Governments, have sent their congratulations to the President on the quelling of the outbreak at Guanajuato.

Everything was quiet at the capital, and throughout the country, with the exception of the port of Mazatlan. Gen. Anaya, it is said would soon unite a sufficient force to put down the insignificant party of insurgents there. Herrera's administration was actively employed in devising measures, in all its branches, to urge on the nation in the path of improvement. The encouragements held forth to emigrants; freedom of conscience in religion; a penitentiary system, &c., &c., give evidence of the industry and vigor of the present ruler of the Republic. Among the deaths that have lately occurred are no less than five generals.

In Vera Cruz every thing was very dull; although the population was free from the sight of the redoubtable North Americans, it seemed to them that they had carried away with them the very spirit of trade and business.

The papers of the capital give an account of an irruption of American freebooters into New Leon, from Laredo. They had sacked the towns of Sabanas and Aldamas, where they pillaged to the amount of \$41,000, getting back safely to Laredo with the spoil. Representations had been made to the officer in command at the latter place, but he replied that his force was not sufficiently great to arrest the evil doers.

N. O. Times, 28th inst.

ATROCIOUS VILLAINY.—Some time ago, a young lady of great beauty, and accomplished as she is beautiful—the daughter of a gentleman of considerable wealth, consented to become the bride of a distinguished professor of music, who wooed and won her at the New York Hotel, where both were temporarily sojourning. He represented to the lady that he was a bachelor but on the eve of the expected wedding, a female arrived from Europe who claimed him as her husband. The expose created at the time much excitement, and the indignant father of the deceived girl would have inflicted upon her betrayer the direst vengeance, had he not been restrained by persons present. How such an occurrence could take place without reaching the diligent and almost ubiquitous reporters for the New York press, we are at a loss to conjecture. Certain it is, that none of the papers in our sister city have alluded to it.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.—Bothe's yesterday, report that on Tuesday storm visited the country and many of the towns bordering on the Missouri river. The first town injured was St. Joseph. The wind commenced blowing from the prairies between 11 and 12 o'clock, P. M., and in less than thirty minutes increased to a terrific gale. Much injury was done to the town; several persons were more or less hurt, but no lives were lost. The timber, farm-houses, fences, &c., for miles in width, were blown down, and every thing on the track of the raging element laid waste. The Court House in St. Joseph was unroofed; several other buildings sustained great damage, and many small frame and log tenements were blown entirely down. From thence the hurricane crossed the Missouri, and swept nearly everything before it; passed over the Platte country, doing much damage in its course. The next town on the river sustaining much injury was Lexington; here its fury, if anything, was increased. Quite a number of houses were unroofed, the College among the number, the roof and entire gable walls of which were blown down. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. The Court House and most of the two and three story buildings were more or less damaged, and the entire loss is estimated at over \$25,000.

The steamer Sacramento, in the river, five miles below, was blown from her moorings, and down stream a mile or two.—Fortunately, she struck a sand bar, and was thus saved from destruction. Her boiler deck and hurricane roof forward of the social hall, were torn up, and her chimneys blown down, and just in the height of the storm fire was seen to issue from her cabin, the sparks from the chimneys having caught several mattresses in the berths occupied by the officers of the boat. Great consternation prevailed, and it was a scene more easily to conjecture than describe.—The storm lasted nearly two hours. After it subsided, the boat was brought to rights, and no one was found missing. It is not known to what extent the storm raged in the interior, but from its severity along the river, the presumption is, that a vast amount of property has been destroyed.

St. Louis Repub. 28th.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—The coal diggers in Lewis mines, near Pittsburg, Pa., have struck for higher wages, and it is thought the strike will be general throughout the coal region. The workmen have been getting 1 1/2 cent per bushel—they demand 2 cent. A good digger can put out 100 bushels in ten hours.

LEISURE.—This leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

A span of horses attached to a carryall which contained four gentlemen, took fright at the playing of a fire engine in Cambridgeport, and became unmanageable; the carriage broke down near the bridge, and was dashed to pieces; the occupants were seriously bruised, and one of them lost his pocket book containing \$400.

ELECTRICITY IN POISONING BY LAUDANUM.

Not long since we gave an abstract of a report, in the London Lancet, of the use of electricity in poisoning by laudanum—another case now occurs to us.—Two or three years ago the Hartford Court gave a case of treatment in such times, of which the following is the substance.

A Mr. Fowler was found at his lodgings apparently dead from poison, he having purchased and swallowed two ounces of laudanum. The usual remedies were tried without effect, when it was recommended to use electricity. The conducting wire was applied to the chest, and a shock given him, when he rose, but sank slowly back again. Another shock was given him, when he rose up and exclaimed "oh," and again fell back. On the third shock he rose up and remained in a sitting posture. He soon asked for drink, and was supplied with tea and coffee. In the course of an hour he had almost entirely recovered.

These facts are worth remembering.—There seems to be a sort of paralysis or torpor of the nervous system, produced by opium, which electricity counteracts.

ACCIDENT TO THE HUNTRESS.—At the moment the Huntress was about leaving her wharf, in this city, for Hallowell, on Saturday, her boiler exploded, going out over the bows, sweeping the wheel house, bell, &c., in its course. Not a person was hurt. A minute later, and the Pilot, Captain Blanchard, would have been in the wheel house, and must have lost his life—as he was getting ready to take his station. The boiler had been in use five years. The accident was pronounced by some to have been caused by a defect in the boiler, which could not have been discovered on an ordinary examination. It had evidently become very thin, at the point where it burst. There were about 200 passengers on board. It was a narrow escape from danger and death. One man jumped overboard, but got out again without injury.

Since writing the above we have conversed with a gentleman who was on board. He says the scene was a most frightful one. The force of the explosion was so great as to break her heavy cable and she drifted away from the wharf. Some cried out jump overboard, and several ladies were with difficulty restrained from doing so.—Others fell panic-stricken on the deck.—When all danger was over terror reigned supreme. But, by the overruling of an all-seeing Providence, amid that multitude of souls every one escaped unscathed. It was a delivery from imminent danger for which all hearts should be grateful.

Portland Argus.

A YOUNG LADY became extravagantly fond of a young lawyer in the neighborhood, who treated her partiality with great levity. Finding her suit rather hopeless and being fully determined to enter the state of matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan: All at seemed to threaten death; at this crisis she sent for the young lawyer to draw her will, and to his astonishment she disposed of an enormous estate, in legacies and endowing public institutions. She shortly after, however, recovered to enjoy her own wealth, and the young lawyer began to feel something like love for her; his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact in a short time they were married—but alas! he had to take the will for the deed.

A heartless case of the seduction of an orphan girl, is related in the Western papers. A man named Dunlap, of Circleville, Ohio, was engaged to two young girls at the same time. One he married—the other he enticed away, and under the promise of marriage, seduced her, and then left her without money or acquaintances, in a hotel in Cincinnati. Before leaving her, he obtained all the letters from her trunk that he had ever written to her, with a view to destroy all written proofs of his baseness. Such a scoundrel deserves hanging upon the nearest tree.

A severe drought prevails in West Jersey. In some parts the corn and round and sweet potatoes have suffered very much, reducing the crop a fourth or a half. The Woodbury Constitution says many of the pasture fields are burned up, which will compel a large number to commence feeding their cattle early. Buckwheat is also suffering. The rot is affecting the potatoe crop to a greater or less degree in various parts of that district. The streams are also getting low, seriously affecting the operations of the mills.

Newark Daily Ad.

A WEIGHTY PARAGRAPH.—A social party of six, consisting of a man and wife, two daughters, a sister and a nephew, recently dined together in the town of Orono, Me., whose united weight was 1241 pounds.—Being an average weight of about 207 pounds each!

PRESERVATION OF WHEAT BY CHARRING.—Mr. Brannin of Trenton, N. J. has some wheat taken from the bank of the river nearly opposite Catskill, where it had remained ever since the year 1777. The building in which it had been stored was burned down during that year, and several thousand bushels of the grain, completely charred, were suffered to remain on the spot. By scratching the bank with his fingers, Mr. B. informed us that the wheat rolled down, perfect in size and form.—Wagon loads of it have thus remained for seventy-one years, incorporated with the earth, and exposed to the action of the elements, without showing any disposition to modify its principles.—Trenton Gaz.

The question between Mr. Ellet, engineer, and the directors of the Niagara Bridge Company, as to who shall receive the tolls arising from passengers who cross the temporary bridge, has been referred for legal decision. Wagons weighing five tons have crossed it.

THE EXCHANGE BANK FORGERY.

We briefly announced the arrest yesterday of a man calling himself John Hunt, charged with having received, in November last, \$1,825 from the Exchange Bank of this city, on a forged check, purporting to be signed by Tweedle & Darling. His detection was the result of suspicions excited by his own conduct. He went into Dickson's hat store, in State street, bought a hat and offered a \$10 bill, a little defaced, in payment, with the remark, "I don't know as you will take my money." This remark excited Mr. Dickson's suspicions, and he sent a boy with the bill to a broker's office, (Mr. Payne's,) who immediately discovered that the bill was one of those described by the bank as having been paid out upon the forged check. Mr. Payne at once passed over to Mr. Dickson's store, but before he got there, Hunt, suspecting something wrong, went out, and was some distance up State street before he was overtaken.—His disappearance excited suspicion; he was pursued and immediately taken to the police office.

The examination was somewhat protracted, but facts enough were developed to justify his detention. It seems that one of our citizens, who was in the bank when Hunt drew the money on the forged check, had his suspicions excited by the man's conduct. The idea that something was wrong, impressed him so strongly, that he wrote down a full description of his person; and exhibited this description when the forgery was detected. On comparing it now with the person arrested, it is found to agree exactly. This, with the additional facts, that skeleton keys were found upon him—that he refused to say where his baggage was deposited, and that he tried to escape without the change for his \$10 bill, goes to show, pretty conclusively, that there is something wrong about the accused.

When the forgery was detected, the bank stopped issuing bills of the denomination (\$10's) in which the check was paid, and issued circulars to all the brokers in regard to it. Immediately after he drew the money, the fellow obtained \$200 in gold from Groesbeck & Co., for which he gave that amount of bills. Since that time, all trace of him had been lost. He says he has been to England, which is possible, as he is an Englishman; but the probability now is, that Sing Sing will be the next place he will visit.

This man, if he be a rogue, is a most cool and accomplished one, for when arrested, and during his examination, he was as calm and unconcerned as if he had no earthly interest in the matter. And yet, with the most finished rogues, there is a propensity, or proclivity to self exposure, that amounts to downright stupidity. This man, eight months ago, obtained \$1,825 by forgery, and eluding every effort of the police, he got away. But yet he comes back to Albany, offers one of the very notes thus obtained, and excites suspicion by expressing a doubt whether Mr. Dickson would

THE SUPPOSED ROBBERY OF \$7000.—A few days since we noticed a charge preferred by a man named Reynolds, against some unknown persons whom he said had robbed him of the above sum. Yesterday, however, new light was thrown on the case by the arrest of two old offenders, named Joseph Debut and Stephen Sherwood, who acknowledge to have stolen 40 sovereigns from the complainant, which was all that the belt around his body contained; and on looking at this article, which Reynolds said contained 1500 sovereigns, it was plainly apparent that it could not contain more than 300 sovereigns. The accused were locked up to answer the charge of robbery, while Reynolds was sent to keep them company on a charge of perjury.—N. Y. Tribune.

ROBBERY AT SAXONVILLE.—James Taylor, an Englishman, had his pocket picked Monday evening, while in a cellar at Saxonville, of \$960. He had just taken his money from the Savings Bank, and engaged his passage for England. All the persons in the cellar were immediately searched in vain, and this morning, as our informant states, the store was to be thoroughly searched. The bills were of the Globe Bank, one \$500 and four \$100 and one \$50, taken from the bank yesterday. Mr. Taylor has been in this country but a few months, and has a family in England.

Boston Traveller.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE UPON AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.—James Lee and John Derrick, two young men, were arrested while in small boats, with their victim, near Communipaw shore, last Saturday morning, brought to this city, and arraigned before Justice Bedford this morning, upon the charge of shamefully violating the person of an Irish girl while in a boat upon the water, who, it is said, was induced by much persuasion to get into a boat at New York, with one of the parties, the latter being afterwards joined by others. The aggressors were five in number, and after having partially accomplished their brutal purpose, which the poor young girl resisted to the utmost of her strength, they were pursued, (she having succeeded in giving the alarm and attracting attention to her perilous situation,) and two of them taken as above. The parties arrested are fully committed for trial, they being unable to give the required bail.—Jersey City Sentinel.

FIRE AT AMHERST.—On Friday night last the wool shop of Adams Morrill, at Amesbury Ferry, took fire, and with its contents, including a steam engine, wool picker, &c., was entirely consumed. The loss is about \$2000, and no insurance.—The cause was probably spontaneous combustion, arising from waste wool.

Newburyport Adv.

Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages; for its service is to watch the success of our enemy, and its wages to be sure of it.

FIRES.—Mallory & Lyon's steam factory, in Corning, N. Y., was burnt on Monday; loss \$8000. Several houses were burnt in Minetta street, New York, and Beebe & Co., carpenters, loss \$6000, their insurance policy having just expired. In Stewart's alley, Brooklyn, Fay's soap and candle factory was destroyed on Tuesday morning, with the whole block bounded on Main, York, Front and Washington streets.

In Steubenville, Ohio, on the 1st, fire was set in the stable of the Exchange Hotel, which stable and hotel were burnt, with McKinney's warehouse and Stanley's dwelling house. This was the extent of the fire reported by the telegraph to have destroyed "50 business houses."

About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night the long brick workshop in the state prison yard, at Charlestown, was nearly destroyed, with a good deal of furniture, finished and unfinished, belonging to Foster, Lawrence & Co.; their loss is covered by \$4600 insurance in the Neptune office. The state loses about \$1000. The fire was probably set, as a shed in Lawrence street, belonging to Mr. Nichols, teamster, was set on fire and partly burnt on the same night, and a fire was set in Adams's match factory, Tufts street, which was put out without much damage.—Boston Courier.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important case was decided in the Supreme Court at its recent sitting, in which an action was brought by J. D. Potter against G. E. Greeley, for a violation of a bond not to run a bread cart on his own account or for any other person except the plaintiff, over certain route, for a specified length of time. Greeley plead, that though the bond was dated on a week day, it was in fact made and signed on the Lord's Day, between sunrise and sunset; and not being a work of necessity, charity or mercy, was in contravention of the Lord's Day Act, and consequently null and void. Chief Justice Shaw decided that the bond in this case was void, because made at a time when such an act could not be legally done, and gave judgment accordingly for the defendant.—Boston Times.

REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.—Charcoal powder is the most effectual, and perfectly safe. It should be new-burned, and of soft pure wood. Take a piece of pure white (soft) pine, and burn it to coal, then quench it. Mix the coal with honey or molasses, to the consistency of paste, and grind it with a knife on a plate perfectly fine. Then add more honey or molasses, and warm water and give to the patient, three times a day, before meals. For an infant a teaspoonful, and for an adult a great spoonful of the paste is a dose. Give more, even double doses, in severe or dangerous cases.

Charcoal is a stiptic and astringent, also powerful against putrescence or mortification, to which the bowels are tending, in severe and protracted cases. The honey coriated bowels. If the flux appears to stop too suddenly, give very small doses of castor oil or other mild laxative, or more freely of honey or molasses; but a too sudden check is not common, as honey and molasses are gently laxative, and charcoal is mechanically so, though chemically astringent. This medicine has cured many hopeless cases, under common treatment, and if timely administered, it would save the lives of thousands.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.—Thompson's Reporter says—"We are again impelled to call attention to the fact that a large amount of spurious American gold is now in circulation. There are different processes by which silver pieces are made to represent gold; the most successful is that of galvanizing them, which imparts a clear, mint-like appearance to the piece."

GREAT BELL.—A new bell weighing 6330 pounds, has been cast in West Troy, to replace the bell on the New York City Hall, which was recently cracked. The cracked bell an immense piece of metal, was Thursday morning lowered from the top of the City Hall, and came down with a run, the guy breaking when the bell was about half lowered. The bell fell on the steps which it broke into fragments. No one was hurt.

Rev. Mr. Harris, former minister of Windham, N. H., but of late retired from the profession on account of age, committed suicide in that town on the 5th inst., by throwing himself into a well. The disposition to insanity and suicide is said to be hereditary in the family.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Another accident has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, happily attended with no loss of life or limb, but rather destructive to the property of the company. As the Washington train of last evening was coming around a short curve within four and five miles of the city, it ran over a cow, which, by some means or other, falling beneath the cow-catcher, threw the first passenger car off the track, and was the cause of doing much injury to several of the others. The car fell upon its side, being prevented by a telegraph post from rolling entirely down the embankment. Its wheels and platform projected out in such a manner as to rip open the side of each car behind as it passed, throwing the passengers into much consternation.

Few were hurt at all, and those inconsiderably, the only damage being in broken cars, crushed hats and tumbled dresses.—The nature of the accident was hardly known before the conductor with promptness despatched the locomotive, which, with the baggage car had sustained no harm, to the Mount Clare depot for fresh cars. The detention therefore was inconsiderable, and the passengers reached the city in tolerable humor, congratulating themselves a narrow escape.

In a suit for breach of marriage promise in Chautauque county, N. Y., Miss Phyllosky Smith recovered \$500 from Mr. Johnson.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1848.

If any of our subscribers do not receive the paper regularly, they will please leave word at the office. People should inform us when they change their place of residence.

SUPREME COURT.—On Saturday, Blake Perry, convicted of an assault on his wife was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and the payment of costs.

The day was occupied in the trial of the case Peleg A. Clarke vs. Luther Bateman, an action under the Lien Law to recover wages claimed by the Petitioner. The defence was that the Petitioner was incompetent to perform his duty, and that his work was worthless to the Respondent.

Verdict for Plaintiff, fifty dollars and costs.

The court adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, the Court met and immediately commenced the trial of the case of Charles D. Weeden vs. Albert Watson, for Slander.

After opening the case to the Jury, the Defendant gave judgment for one hundred and thirty dollars and costs.

Hannah Patten vs. Henry A. Middleton. This was an action to recover a balance claimed to be due the Plaintiff for the board of a lady placed in the family by the Defendant. The defence was that the payments had invariably, from a given period, been made in advance, and that at the death of the lady in question, there was an indebtedness from the Plaintiff to the Defendant, and that consequently the action could not be maintained.

After opening this case to the Jury, it was submitted, for adjudication, to Samuel Ames, Esq.

Thomas Pratt vs. Mary L. Ruggles. Executrix. Action for money due for freight. Defendant pleads the Statute of Limitation.

TUESDAY, the bill in equity, Peleg Bailey et al., vs. Lemuel Sisson, et al., was argued to the Court, who took the case for advisement.

Several motions for new trials &c., were argued to the Court.

In the case of Thomas Pratt vs. Mary L. Ruggles, Administratrix, the jury rendered a verdict for \$91, 82 and cost, for the Plaintiff.

The Petition of Edward Almy vs. William Manchester, for a new trial, was argued, and continued *vis.*

After the transaction of some other Court business, the Court adjourned to meet again according to law.

The term has been an unusually long one, and a great deal of business has been disposed of.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Boston Atlas of yesterday contains returns from 57 towns, which give the following result:—

Coolidge (Whig) 8579
Dillingham (Dem.) 3295
Shafter, (Free soil) 4443

There will be no choice of Governor by the people. The Legislature will contain a large majority of Whigs. Messrs. Henry and Marsh, (Whigs) are probably re-elected to Congress, and there will be no choice in the other districts.

SUMMER SICKNESS.—The prevalence of dysentery this season, in this town and its vicinity, appears to be much greater than usual in former years, especially among children. The disease is epidemic, and is not attributable in any particular degree to the use of fruit, as is frequently supposed.

BREVET MAJOR CASEY, of the 2d Infantry, who so bravely distinguished himself in Mexico, is now on a visit to his family in this place.

In the list of the Officers brevetted, published by the War Department, we find the following names of persons belonging in this town: Capt. Thomas Sherman of the 3d Artillery, to be Major, by brevet.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Oliver H. P. Taylor, to be 1st Lieutenant, by brevet.

SERGEANT R. W. COLE, of the U. S. Corps of Sappers and Miners, recently returned from Mexico, arrived in town on Sunday last. He is quite a young man, and comes home unscathed from a participation in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

THE DAILY NEWS, of this town, formerly published by Mr. ORIN F. JACKSON, of Norwich, Ct., has passed into the hands of our townsman, WM. H. CRANSTON, Esq., and has raised the flag of Taylor and Fillmore.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for October, is already upon our table, and sustains its character as an interesting, and well conducted periodical.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, takes place on Thursday next, at Providence.

FIRE.—We learn by the Providence Journal of yesterday, that the barn of John P. Dyer, in Westerly, with its contents, a horse, cow and hog, together with a lot of hay, &c., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. It is supposed that the fire originated in the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of lime which had been placed against the barn.

A sad accident occurred in South Kingston, on Friday last, while a party of young people were on a sporting excursion. The gun of a young man named Tucker, of Providence, was accidentally discharged, terribly maiming his arm, so that he died in a short time. A portion of the charge went into the face of a young man named Allan, and it is feared that he will lose one of his eyes.—Providence Jour.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, commencing on the 19th inst.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, was held at Worcester on Wednesday last.—Henry Croker of Boston was elected President. There were thirteen Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, was nominated for Governor, and Henry W. Cushman of Barnstable, was nominated for Lieut. Governor.

Charles G. Greene, of Boston, and Henry H. Childs of Pittsfield, were nominated as the Cass and Butler, Presidential Electors at large.

Free Soil Convention.—This Convention met at the Tremont Temple in Boston, on Wednesday last. Hon. John Mills of Springfield, was chosen President, and ten Vice Presidents and five Secretaries were appointed.

The President appointed a Committee to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and Presidential Electors. Also a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, was nominated for Governor and John Mills, of Springfield for Lieut. Governor.

After nominating a ticket for Electors of President and Vice President, and adopting an address to the people of the State, the Convention was adjourned.

Pennsylvania.—William Johnson has been nominated for Governor by the Waig State Convention, in Pennsylvania.

Morris Longstreth, has been nominated by the Democratic Convention, for Governor.

New York.—The Democratic (Haute) Convention, assembled at Syracuse on the 5th inst., Samuel Beardsley was chosen President of the Convention, assisted by eight Vice Presidents. Reuben H. Walworth was nominated for Governor and Charles D. O'Connor, Lieut. Governor.—Both nominations were unanimous. Chas. S. McLean was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Seventy-Ninth Annual Commencement of Brown University was celebrated on Wednesday last.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.—The procession was formed, in the usual order, at Manning Hall, on Wednesday morning, and marched to the First Baptist Church, where the exercises were performed in the order announced in Wednesday's paper.—The graduating class numbered thirty, but the speakers were fewer than usual. The general character of the pieces, both in composition and in delivery, was creditable to the young gentlemen, and to the instruction of the college, and some of them were of a high order of merit. Gen. Tallmadge, who presided, never attended a commencement at which the class acquitted itself better.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following young gentlemen of the graduating class:—

Mark Bailey, Thomas Baldwin Barnaby, Joseph Howard Bourne, Samuel Breck, Lafayette Burr, Jeremiah Olney Carr, John Ramsay Clagett, Fayette Clark, Warren Benjamin Clapp, Joseph Bond Clark, Geo. Graham Currier, Austin Sprague Cushman, Miner Frink, William Hall, Augustus Ely Hamon, Ouslow Hemenway, Augustus Hoppin, Edward Taylor Hunt, Jas. Edward Leach, Nehemiah Allen Leonard, Jonathan Habbett, Thomas Jones Montague, Pendleton Murray, James Wheaton Smith, George Spring Tail, Samuel Brown Vernon, Alanson Wedge, Alfred Fisher Wilder, George Theodore Wolcott, George Wolford.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen, in course:—

Eliab Williams, class of 1821; John M. Moriarty, class of 1827; Francis Whitefield Emmons, class of 1828; Jacob Richardson Scott, class of 1836; Charles William Parsons, class of 1840; James Ryland Kendrick, class of 1840; Albert Edgar Denison, class of 1842; David Barnes Ford, James Andeen, Marshall Woods, William Elodie Hansell, James Monroe Symonds, Eli Thayer, Isaac Foote Cady, William Hadley Eaton, class of 1845.

The following honorary degrees were announced by the President:—

MASTER OF ARTS.
William Mitchell, of Nantucket.
John Russell Bartlett, of New York.

DOCTOR IN DIVINITY.
The Reverend Swan Lyman Poinoy, of Bangor, Maine.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.
Charles Edward Forbes, of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Richard Ward Greene, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

Providence Journal.

GOOD FISHING.—A company of eight gentlemen started on a sharking expedition from here on Thursday afternoon last, in a large two-masted boat, and returned on Friday evening, having caught and brought home sixty-nine sharks, measuring from two-and-a-half to eight-and-a-half feet in length, the heaviest one of which it was thought would weigh near six hundred pounds. Besides these sharks they caught eight large stingarees, and several dog-fish. They were carted on the farm of Mr. Joseph I. Bailey, for the purpose of making manure, and after laying in the boat, some of them for thirty-six hours, they weighed a little over three thousand pounds, and it was thought that they had shrunk in weight near one quarter, from the time they were caught. They were caught at the north end of Conanicut Island.—News.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the coming crop promises to be abundant enough to relieve the people not only from the state of semistarvation to which they have been reduced, but also to amply provide for the future.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE NAIL MANUFACTURE.

A machine has been recently put in operation by the British and Foreign Nail Company, London, which is highly spoken of by the English journals. The nails are said to be of the first class description, possessing all the qualities of the finest hammered nails, though produced at an expense which will enable them to be sold at a lower price than is paid for the most common cut-nails. It seems that the whole nail, head, body, and point, is made at the same time, and simply by one operation of the machine. The estimates which are apparently prepared with great care, and founded upon the present prices of iron and nails, show a return of more than 40 per cent.

ARREST FOR VENDING LOTTERY TICKETS. Officers Cosgrove and Patterson, of New York arrested on Friday evening three persons named Chas. H. Murray, Wm. J. Murray and J. Hoffman, on a charge of selling tickets on lotteries to be drawn in New Jersey and Delaware, of which Mr. Murray & Co., successors to Gregory and Co., are the managers. Justice Lathrop remarked to the accused that he considered them no better than robbers, and should treat them as such; and accordingly held each at bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

COAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, that the price of coal was never lower than it is at present. In consequence of the production of the mines being greater than the demand, there is an overstock, and it is believed that the article can be bought at prices below the cost of mining and transportation. The consequence is, that families have begun to lay in their winter stock, and the retail orders are greater than ever known at this season of the year.

Meteorological Diary for July, 1848.

TIME.	Thermom's			WINDS	General Aspect OF THE Weather.
	5 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.		
1	56	74	68	SE	Fog all day
2	57	72	68	SE SW	Cloudy Cloudy Rain
3	56	72	68	SE SW	Rain Rain Clear
4	55	72	64	SW SW	Clear Clear Clear
5	55	74	63	SW SW	Clear Clear Clear
6	55	70	62	SW SE	Clear Clear Clear
7	52	62	60	SE	Cloudy Cloudy Clear
8	50	68	62	NE SE	Clear Clear Clear
9	55	70	66	SE	Clear Clear Rain
10	64	72	66	SE	Rain Cloudy Clear
11	56	74	70	SW	Clear Clear Clear
12	54	76	70	SW	Fog Clear Fog
13	58	72	68	SW	Clear Clear Clear
14	65	74	70	SW SW	Rain Cloudy Clear
15	66	80	70	SW SW	Clear Clear Clear
16	56	72	60	SW	do do do
17	51	70	68	SW SW	do do do
18	52	76	70	SW SW	do do do
19	50	80	70	SW	do do do
20	49	76	73	SW	do do do
21	54	76	72	SW	Clear Clear Cloudy
22	62	72	66	SW	do do do
23	62	72	66	SW	Clear Clear Clear
24	65	80	70	SW	Clear Clear Clear
25	73	75	67	SW SW	do do do
26	73	73	63	SW	Clear Clear Cloudy
27	70	79	72	SW	Fog Clear Cloudy
28	70	78	70	SW	Fog Clear Clear
29	66	72	70	SW SW	Cloudy Cloudy Rain
30	65	70	65	SE	Clear Clear Clear
31	60	72	70	SE	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy

Mean average of this Month, 67 38
Mean do of July last year, 68 95
Mean do of July 1825, the coldest July in 31 years, 65 74
Mean do of July 1832, the warmest July in 31 years, 75 83

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Sept. 7th.

At market during the week, 575 Beef Cattle, 975 stores, 20 pairs working oxen, 38 cows and calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, 800 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—\$6 50, 6, 5 75.
Stores.—Sales range from \$12 to 22.
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$90, \$92 and \$100.
Cows and Calves.—\$19, 20, 24, 32, and 41.
Sheep.—\$1 17, \$1 25, 1 50, Old Sheep \$1 75 a \$2.
Swine 64; retail 5 a \$6.

From the Boston Courier, September 7, 1848.

WOOL.—Sales. Fleece Wool to some extent have been made, without any improvement in prices. Several kinds and other woolsen mills have been stopped, and will not be run again till a still further reduction in the price of wool, or an improvement in the price of goods takes place. Pulled Wool is dull, and prices a shade lower.

PRICES.—Prime Saxony fleeces, washed 38 a 42 per pound—American full blood 35 a 37—do 31 a 33—do 29 a 31—do 1 and common do 25 a 28—Extra Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—Super do do 30 a 35—No 1 do do 26 a 28—2 do do 20 a 22—3 do do 14 a 15.

MARRIAGES.

In Tiverton on the 24th, Mr. WILLIAM M. COOK, of Fall River, to Miss ESTHER W. BROWNELL, of Tiverton.

In Stonington on the 6th inst, by Rev. Elisha Chesebrough, Mr. JOHN R. COGSWELL, of Providence, to Miss MARTHA E. LITTLE, of this town.

DEATHS.

In this town on the 4th, Mr. JAMES MELVILLE, aged 59 years.

In this town, on the 2d, ROBERT MURRAY, aged 31 years.

In this town on the 5th, at the house of Charles C. Burdick, RUFUS CROUSE, formerly a private of the 9th Regiment, and son of Jacob Crouse, of Waldoboro, Lincoln county, Me. aged 21 years.

In this town, same day, WILLIAM G. youngest son of Capt. George Howland, in the 9th year of his age.

In this town, on Thursday morning, JOHN READ, of Booklyn, L. I., aged 35 years. He was attached to company D, 9th Regiment.

At his residence in South Brooklyn, N. York, on Sunday last, Capt. THOMAS CORTELLI, formerly of this town, aged 70 years. His remains were brought here for interment.

In Warren, 23th ult. JOHN HENRY, only son of Mr. George S. Tilley, aged 12 years.

At Little Compton on the 20th ult. Mrs. LYDIA GRAY, widow of Nathaniel Gray, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

In Providence on Wednesday last, Capt. SAMUEL STROUD, aged 35 years.

At Uxbridge, Tompkins, Co., New York, Obediah Williams, an elder of the Society of Friends, in the 83d year of his age. He was a resident of this town for 27 years.

In Harrison, Westchester Co., on the 3d inst. LEVINA HATHFIELD, of New York, aged 82 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

JOB PRINTING.

In its various branches, Executed with new and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE, No. 133 Thames street. Also Printing in Gold, Copper, and other fancy colours.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beaux. It is now but about eighteen months, since the "Mountain Compound" was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. It has already been introduced in the principal cities and towns, both in the New England and Western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from Chemists, Druggists and Physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefited by the article.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

No article is so well adapted to the fashionable public for beautifying, softening, and softening the hair, and especially for its health and reproduction—removing dandruff, &c.

For sale in Newport, at No. 1, Colman's Row, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

July 1, 1848.—6m.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.
ARRIVED.
SATURDAY, Sept. 2.
Sch's San Jacinto, Wells, fm Albany.
Sloop Navigator, Westcott, fm Sag Harbor.
Ctd—brig Lisbon, Smith, Havana.
SUNDAY, Sept. 3.
Brig Ormy Tolt, Mowry, for Charleston, S. C.
TUESDAY, Sept. 5.
Brig Charlotte, fm Nantucket for Philadelphia.
Sloops Ariel, Kelly, fm Bristol for New York; Teocoso, fm Providence for do; Ariel, Hatch, fm Bristol for do; Miami, Durice, fm New York for Providence.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.
Brig Emblem, Barker, fm Pictou the 24th ult.
THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
Sch's Argus, Stanton, fm Richmond; June Sally Fenner, Kimball, fm Roundout for Providence; Washington, —, fm Virginia for do; New Zealand, Palmer, fm Bangor for do; Armadillo, fm Sullivan for Fall River; James Bliss, Hunt, fm Bangor for Providence.
FRIDAY, Sept. 8.
Brig Montezuma, True, fm Pictou for Fall River; A. Abernethy, Cowley, fm do for do.
Sch's L. Gene, Brown, fm Bangor for do.
Ctd—Sch's May Emily, French, for Boston.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At New York, Sept. 2d, brig Random, Price, 14 days from Sagua la Grande.

Sch's Wawase, Burdick, fm Vera Cruz, arr at New Orleans 22d ult.

Sch's George Engs, Smart, ctd from New Orleans 19th ult, for this port.

Brig Clarion, Read, fm Vera Cruz, arr at New Orleans 17th ult.

Sch's James Hart, Burdick, ctd at Philadelphia the 21d ult for Providence.

Sch's Penikese B. Sander, McKendree, arr at Boston 24th ult.

Ship Monitor, Norton, sld from New Bedford the 5th for the Pacific.

Arrived New Bedford the 7th, ship Florida, Gray, Indian Ocean, New Holland, 108 days via St. Helena, with 2550 bbls (750 sp) oil and 17000 lbs. of bone.

Sch's Mary Eliza, Ketchum, ctd from Philadelphia the 4th for this port.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Robert J. Johnston, Assignee in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust, and requests all persons to whom said Johnston is indebted to present and prove their respective claims, and all persons indebted to said Johnston to make immediate payment to him, DAVID J. GOULD, Newport, September 7, 1848.

PLAID LONG AND SQUARE

Shawls,

For sale at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

Sept. 9.

Farm for Sale

A FARM situated on Boston Neck, in North Kingston, 2 miles North of the Narragansett Ferry, belonging to Mrs. Thankful D. Cogdon, containing about 150 acres, with a dwelling house, and out buildings thereon. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLET CARPENTER.

North Kingston, Sept. 8, 1848.

Miss M. J. Dinsmore,

HAVING fitted up a room, with a superior light at the corner of Thames street and Washington square, (Case's building,) is prepared to make DACTYLOTYPE, of all kinds.

Rooms at the head of the 2d flight of stairs, left hand door, where specimens may be seen. People in want of a good Picture, will please call and they shall be suited.

Newport, Sept. 2.

NEW STYL Dark Prints and Delaines; also

Cheap Silk and Cotton Warp Alpacaes, for sale by JAMES H. HAMMETT.

Newport, Sept. 9.

GOOD RED, YELLOW AND WHITE

Flannels,

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED

COTTONS,

Very low at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

Sept. 9.

COMMISSIONERS & ADMINISTRATORS

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

CAPT. HENRY GRISWOLD,

late of Westfield, in the State of Connecticut, Mariner, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give notice that on or before this date is allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend at the office of Peter P. Remington, on the second Saturday of January, February and March, 1849, for that purpose.

JAMES LAWTON, }
SILAS WARD, } Commissioners.
BENI. MUMFORD, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator on the estate of Henry Griswold, in the State of Rhode Island.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1848.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Public School Committee will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, September 13th, 1848, at 7 P.M. at the school house in Mill street, for the purpose of examining applicants for the situation of Teacher of the Grammar School.—Salary \$500 per annum.

Applicants to produce certificates of good moral character. WM. GILPIN, Sec'y.

The Providence Journal will please copy daily one week, and forward their bill to this office.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Sept. 4, 1848.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed by this Court, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

late of Newport, dec., and the Administrator's first account, on said estate presented for reception and allowance.

The same are received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in October next at 9 o'clock, A.M. and notice is ordered to be given thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place, if they shall see fit, to show cause why said report not be received, and said commission closed, and why said account should not be allowed. True copy.

BENJ. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

[BY AUTHORITY.]
Laws of the United States,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public, No. 98.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made and directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however,* if a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cessation, where the interest of the United States demand it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land lays, to wit: in

MAINE.
For a fog bell at the light house on Pond island, mouth of Kennebec river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For buoys and beacons in Casco bay, one thousand dollars.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.
For a light house at the mouth of the Parment river, in Truro, Cape Cod, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-house and keeper's house at Sankaty head, Nantucket, twelve thousand dollars.
For a small harbor light at Hyannis, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light on Palmer's island, New Bedford, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-house on Wing's Neck, Buzzard's bay, thirty-five hundred dollars.
For a spar buoy at the mouth of Little Wood's Hole harbor, one on the Western part of Mutton shoal; one on the southwest point, and one on the northwest point of Haves shoal; one on the easterly point of Tom's shoal, in Muskeget channel; and three at the mouth of Parment river, Truro, five hundred dollars; and the upper buoy at Edgartown harbor to be removed to the shoal point of Cape Poge.

IN RHODE ISLAND.
For a dolphin on Long Bed, in Providence river, in lieu of the buoy now placed there, one hundred and twenty dollars.
For a spar buoy at each of the following places, to wit: off Plum beach point; on Manna rock; on Flat rock; and on Bill Dyer's rock, near Wickford, two hundred dollars.
For two buoys and a spindle at the mouth of Pawcatuck river, two hundred dollars.

IN CONNECTICUT.
For a light-boat to be placed on Eel Grass shoal, in Fisher's island sound, five thousand dollars.

IN NEW YORK.
For three lamps on the Hudson river; one at the extreme part of West Point; one at the bend of the river, about two miles north of Catskill landing, on the west side of the river; and one at Pryme's hook, two miles north of the city of Hudson, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For three spar buoys at the mouth of Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island, one hundred and eighty dollars.
For eight spar buoys to guide vessels into Niagara river, from Lake Erie and into Black Rock harbor, four hundred dollars.
For a light-boat on a title to the site can be procured, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.
For a light-house on the stone pier in the river Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, five thousand dollars.

IN MARYLAND.
For a light-house on Blackstone's island, Potomac river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a spar buoy in Potomac river, above Roder's bluff, on the Maryland side, between Alexandria and Fort Washington, fifty dollars.
For five spar buoys to be placed on the Great shoal, in Wicomico river, two hundred and fifty dollars.

IN VIRGINIA.
For two light-houses on Sand shoal island, to be placed so as to guide vessels in the best and safest manner into Sand Shoal inlet, or to be placed so as to guide vessels into Metchapungo inlet, ten thousand dollars.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.
For a beacon light on the upper jetty, Cape Fear river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a beacon light on Campbell's island, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a beacon light at Orlan's point, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-boat at the Horse Shoe, same river, between the new inlet and Prince's creek, ten thousand dollars.

For two beacon lights placed in the best manner at Price's creek, same river, six thousand dollars.
For two light-houses placed in the best manner upon the west channel of the same river, and a keeper's house, on Oak island, nine thousand dollars.

IN GEORGIA.
For a light-boat to be placed off the knoll north of Tybee island, Savannah river, ten thousand dollars.

IN FLORIDA.
For the removal of the light-house on Amelia island to such other site thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem best suited to the exigencies of commerce, six thousand dollars.

IN MISSISSIPPI.
For a light-house on the west end of Ship island, twelve thousand dollars.

IN LOUISIANA.
For a light-boat on Ship shoal, near Dernier or Last Island, fifteen thousand dollars.
For a light-boat in Atchafalaya bay, as designated on the chart drawn by Captain Foster: *Provided,* The Fifth Auditor shall deem the same necessary for the protection of commerce, after causing a full examination to be made, twelve thousand dollars.

IN WISCONSIN.
For a light-house to guide vessels through the passage from Lake Michigan to Green Bay, called Port de Mort, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-house at Port Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For a light-boat on the government pier at Milwaukee, five hundred dollars.

IN MICHIGAN.
For twelve buoys to be placed on the St. Clair flats, in St. Clair river, eight hundred dollars.
For two beacon light-houses on Detroit river, one near Marmajuda, and the other on near Grass island, or at such place as may be decided upon by the Fifth Auditor, after a survey, seven thousand dollars.

IN NEW JERSEY.
For providing surf-boats, rockets, cannonades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, ten thousand dollars.
For the same to be expended under the supervision of such officer as may be detached for this duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the

Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed light-house or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall thereupon appoint one or more officers of the navy, possessing the requisite skill and experience, to perform the required service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and, second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and local wants of trade and navigation; and, fifth, whether there be any, and, if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it; otherwise, such report shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase lenses and to fit up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a light-house to make trial of Mr. Isherwood's plan of discriminating one light from another, and of determining the distance of a vessel from a light, if the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the discovery merits such a trial of its value.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the Senate.
Approved, August 14, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

GROCERY
AND
TEA STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

William Newton,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 150 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.
Has constantly on hand an extensive Stock
—OF—
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN FRUIT WINES AND
TEAS.

Which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Goods delivered free of expense and warranted to give general satisfaction.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$100,000
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
Walker Humphrey, Secretary.
American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

TO LET,
for the Season, with or without furniture.

A part of the new Stone Gothic Cottage, on the Farm of the late N. S. Ruggles, Esq. The House contains 20 finished rooms, and is within 10 minutes walk of the compact part of the town. A stable and carriage house will be furnished if required.

For terms (which will be liberal) apply to the subscriber on the premises.
MAR 25. PELEG C. ANTHONY.

KNIT HOSIERY.
THE GREATEST VARIETY of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest child to the largest man's. For sale at
H. SESSIONS.

To be Rented.
A STABLE, suitable for a Carriage and Horses, situated in Touro street, and adjoining the Cottage at the corner of Touro and Kay streets.—For terms apply at this Office.
Newport, July 8.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale.—Situated on the main road from Newport to the Stone Bridge, about one hundred rods south of the Friend's meeting-house in Portsmouth, containing by estimation between 70 and 80 acres of good land, extending to the sea or that part of the Bay called the East passage. It has a good apple orchard, and other Fruit trees, a good house, and other buildings. A part of the purchase money can remain on a mortgage if desired. This offers a good opportunity to any one in want of a fine Farm, or pleasant country seat. For terms enquire of William Sherman, Newport, or the subscriber at Fall River.

ASA SHERMAN.
Smo 5th, 1848.

Collector's Notice.
THE Subscriber having received from the Town Treasurer, the Tax Bill for 1848, with the warrant for its collection, without delay, hereby gives notice that he shall proceed forthwith to collect the same with all possible dispatch.
HANSON HULL, Collector.
Newport, Aug. 5, 1848.

LONDON PORTER. Scotch ale, Philadelphia and pale ale, just received per sloop Rheni, and for sale by
WILLIAM NEWTON,
July 22.] 150 Thames street.

FINE OLD MADEIRA, sherry and port wines also, old brandy, for sale at
WILLIAM NEWTON'S,
July 22.] 150 Thames street.

TAPIOKA, ground rice, sago and farina, for sale at
WILLIAM NEWTON'S,
July 22.] 150 Thames street.

WORCESTER AND ALBANY, VIA PROVIDENCE.

ON and after July 20th, 1848, the steamer *PERRY*, Capt. Woodley, will run between Providence and Worcester, connecting with Trains of Providence and Worcester Railroad, as follows:—

Leave Newport at 5 a. m. and 1 p. m.; Leave Providence at 10 15 a. m. and 6 30 p. m. on arrival of Trains from Worcester. Passengers may procure through Tickets at Albany, Worcester and on board of Boat.

Passengers leaving Albany in the morning, may arrive at Newport the same evening, or may remain all night at Worcester and arrive at Newport at 12 M. next day, or leave Saratoga at 11 30 a. m. or Albany at 2 45 p. m., spend the night at Springfield and arrive at Newport next evening.

Passengers leaving Newport in the morning may arrive at Albany same evening, or leaving Newport at 1 p. m., may sleep at Springfield and arrive at Albany at 1 30 p. m., and leave for Saratoga at 3 p. m.

Passengers leaving New York in the afternoon, via New Haven, may sleep at New Haven, and thence via Springfield, arrive at Newport next evening.

Passengers and Baggage transported free of charge, between Cars and Steamboat at Providence.

Fare between Albany and Newport \$5.50 cts.
" " Worcester and Newport \$1.50 cts.
ISAAC HINCKLEY,
Supt. Prov. & Wor. Railroad.
July 22.—t.

For Boston Direct.

THE steamer *King Philip*, Capt. Benj. Braxton, will leave Deven's Wharf, Newport, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock, p. m., for Fall River, arriving in season to connect with the trains from New Bedford and Boston.

Fare to Boston \$1.50, and no extra expense is incurred for baggage, as the boat lands by the side of the depot.

The *King Philip* leaves Fall River, daily, Sundays excepted at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the arrival of the cars from Boston and New Bedford, for Newport. Fare 50 cents. [July 22.—t.]

Excursions to Newport via Fall River.

The steamer *King Philip*, leaves Providence daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M. for Bristol, Bristol Ferry, Fall River and Newport.—Returning, leaves Newport at 14 o'clock, P. M. for Fall River and Providence, arriving at 6 o'clock P. M. This arrangement presents a favorable opportunity to make a delightful and salutary excursion through the waters of the Narragansett Bay, touching at the principal places on the Bay, and remaining sufficiently long at Newport to enable passengers to enjoy its unequalled facilities for sea bathing.

Passengers to New York by the new and splendid steamers of the Fall River line, (built expressly for the outside route, and making the passage round point Judith with perfect comfort and safety,) are ticketed through by the *King Philip* at the usual fare from Providence with an opportunity to spend the day in Fall River and Newport 50 cents each way.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

Newport Train.
Commenced Thursday, July 20th, 1848.

THE well known steamer *PERRY*, having been chartered to run between Newport and Providence, in connection with the Trains of the Boston and Providence Railroad Co. to and from Boston.

Passengers between Boston and Newport will be carried between those places without any delay at Providence, as follows:—

Leave Boston at 8 1/2 a. m. to arrive at Newport at 12 m.
" " Boston at 4 p. m. to arrive at Newport at 7 1/2 p. m.
" " Newport at 5 a. m. to arrive at Boston at 9 a. m.
" " Newport at 1 p. m. to arrive at Boston at 4 1/2 p. m.

Passengers will be particular to have their baggage checked for Newport at the Boston station.

FARE \$1.50, which includes the Omnibus at Providence.—Conductor Hiehorn goes through with the morning passengers from Boston, and returns in the afternoon. Baggage to and from Newport is checked.
W. RAYMOND LEE, Supt.
Boston, Aug. 4, 1848.—t.

Farm For Sale.

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings.

The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
in Newport.

Aug. 5, 1848.

TO LET
THE lower part of the very pleasant and convenient house, and half of the garden next north of the residence of S. T. Northam, in Thames street. Immediate possession given.

Also To Let, and immediate possession given the house and garden next South of the residence of S. T. Northam. The house is in excellent order, and very convenient; also, 4 small tenements in perfect order. For terms &c., apply to
S. T. NORTHAM,
J. D. NORTHAM.

TO RENT.
THE HOUSE AND GARDEN, in Clarke street, now occupied by John W. Williams. Possession given 26th inst. For terms apply to
WILLIAM C. LANGLEY,
No. 143 Thames street.
Newport, July 15, 1848.

TO LET.
A TENEMENT in the House opposite the Public School in Mill st. For terms &c. enquire on the premises.
Newport, June 24, 1848.

SIX LOTS, containing in the whole, about 11 acres of the very best quality of land, with a barn &c. thereon, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about 1 1/2 miles from Newport, on the Greenland road. It will be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.
RICHARD & GEO. C. SHAW.
Newport, June 24, 1848.

TAPIOKA, ground rice, sago and farina, for sale at
WILLIAM NEWTON'S,
July 22.] 150 Thames street.

Real Estate For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, (Executors on the estate of WALTER WATSON, late of Jamestown, Dec.) will sell the following Real Estate lying in Jamestown:—

The Farm commonly called the Point Farm, containing 365 acres of good land, well walled and watered, and has extensive privilege for sea-manure. There are on the Farm two large dwelling Houses, and a Barn, Crib, and other out-buildings, also two Orchards. Said Farm will be sold altogether, or will be divided into two or three convenient Farms, at the option of the purchasers.

Also the Homestead Farm of the late Walter Watson, dec., containing 180 acres of good land, with a dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other out-building thereon standing, with an excellent Orchard. Said Farm is very pleasantly situated, and is within one mile of two public Ferry's. The said Farms will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit. Any one wishing to purchase will please to call on either of the subscribers.

WALTER WATSON, } Executors.
JOHN E. WATSON, }
Jamestown, May 16, 1848.—6m.

TO LET.

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to
WILLIAM HUNTER
Newport, Aug. 5.

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!
DR. ROBERTS' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills.
An Alterative, Tonic Diuretic, and mild Cathartic.

Price 31 1/2 cents per box, containing 60 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and purity of the extract, which, being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public, and a great interest has been directed to the developments of its Medical properties; various Symps, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root.—Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the "yrups usually sold.

The proprietor has expended several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he combined into the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice, the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepar'd.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Spleen, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Ulcers, scald head, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Itch, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Warts, or Blemishes of Eyes, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Affections, Pains of the Joints and Bones, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Catarrhs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Influenza, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Diseases, and Diseases arising from an impudiculous use of Mercury, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the taste, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particular to ask for Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills, and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of J. O. ROBERTS, M. D. No traveling agent appointed.

Applications for Agents, and letters in the subject of this medicine, should be addressed (and paid) to C. F. Fay, New York City General Agent for the United States, British and West India Provinces.

R. J. TAYLOR and C. G. C. HAZARD, Agents Newport, R. I.
Aug. 5th.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE ELEGANT and commodious House situated on Clark street, containing about 20 rooms, formerly occupied by the late Miss Sarah Dillon, as a boarding house. For terms apply to
P. P. REMINGTON.
Newport, June 10, 1848.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE two-story house at the corner of Spring and John street, lately occupied by Christopher J. Bliven. Also the first two-story House above, on John street. Both houses are nearly new, and in good order, if sold the terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to
J. M. HAMMETT,
At the "Long Room," 133 Thames st.
March 18, 1848.—t.

Black Mantilla Silks,
BLACK SILK FRINGE, AND GIMPS.
Bonnet Ribbons,
Plain & Hemstitched Linen HDKFS.,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
PURSE TWIST,
BAG & PURSE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL BEADS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
Just received at
JAS. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 8, 1848.

Removal.

R. J. TAYLOR, has removed to the store, No. 1, Colonnade Row, (or 151 Thames street,) nearly opposite his former location.
Newport Mar. 6, 1848.

PAKE SALOON.

FOR FRUIT, ICE CREAMS, CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.
CORNER OF THAMES ST. & WASHINGTON SQUARE.

HAVING removed my establishment to the opposite side of the street, I wish my friends and the public to be informed of the same. There is no place in town so admirably adapted or so pleasantly located for my business as the one now occupied, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it all that a place of this kind should be, both for my own convenience and for the comfort of my customers—and I feel confident with past experience, that none will go away dissatisfied with the *Park Saloon*, which by the way we consider an appropriate name for our establishment. I would here speak particularly of the Ice Cream department, which I am determined shall be conducted in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction to all lovers of such luxuries as are usually kept at a resort of this kind. There are two entrances to the Saloon—one by the private door on the North side of the buildings, the other through the Store. These rooms are airy, neatly furnished and are well calculated for private parties and the public generally. Our creams are made of the pure article, and when we cannot afford to make them of that, we shall discontinue keeping them. Families can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.—And we invite all who want a pure article to give us a call.

IN FRUIT we are determined not to be outdone either for cheapness or quality. We are daily reception (on the arrival of the steamer from New York) of every variety of Fruit, both Foreign and Domestic. Families and boarding houses may rest assured that they will do well by trading at this Store.

Rich CONFECTIONARY of every description made from the best stock and always fresh, at reduced prices.

TO THE THIRSTY.—Whenever you wish to be refreshed with a glass of pure cool Soda at no place can you repair where things of this kind are kept in such perfection as at the *Park Saloon*.—We have taken great pains to ascertain the best mode of keeping beverages of the following kinds, Mead, Brandy, Cognac, and Soda; and we have no hesitation in saying that our present mode cannot be surpassed. Each article has to pass through an Ice cooler and is thereby kept pure and cool.—Everything about the Soda counter is kept perfectly neat, and our glasses are always rinsed in the water which is running perpetually from two sparkling fountains.

SEGARS and TOBACCO of every kind and brand always on hand wholesale and retail.

FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in any quantity which can be bought cheap.

Fresh CAMPBELL and the latest improved LAMPS for burning that fluid, and all other appliances belonging therewith, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention may be found at the *Park Saloon*.

N. B. The *Park Saloon* is to be the depot of the Beach Omnibus. Ladies and Gentlemen will find an agreeable place while waiting, to pass a few leisure minutes in the *Ice Cream Saloons* of this establishment, where they may be refreshed with a glass of Ice Cream, Soda, or any other kind of refreshment.

H. H. YOUNG.
Newport, June 24, 1848.

Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—
SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonary Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved.—And the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it.

"THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN."

and cordially affords it his full commendation.

It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satiated with dancing advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE to bring it into general use.

The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma. (Signed by)

JOHN V. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.
MARTIN GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.
J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. and it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be